

SEMICONDUCTOR TYPE TWO PHASE LOCKED LOOP FILTER

Field of Invention

This invention relates to apparatus for a
5 semiconductor type two phased locked loop (PLL) filter.

Background of the Invention

A Type Two PLL filter system has the well known form
shown below in Figure 1. A charge pump circuit operates
10 under the control of a phase/frequency detector to develop
a voltage across the filter network formed by resistor
(R1), and capacitor (C1 and C) which provides the input to
a voltage controlled oscillator (VCO). The poles of the
filter are set by time constants $\tau = R1(C1+C2)$ and $\tau_2 = R1C2$ and
15 in many applications it is necessary to tune this filter
network during operation, for example to compensate for
process/operating changes or to change the dynamics of the
PLL system during a different mode of operation. When this
filter is integrated, this is often performed by changing
20 one of the capacitor values, usually C1. However, C1 is
also a parameter in the open loop gain of the PLL and
changes in its value often necessitate a change in another
of the gain parameters such as the charge pump current to
prevent the PLL gain from also changing.

25 One method of keeping a constant gain is to maintain a
fixed relationship between τ_1 and τ_2 and changing C2

proportionally with C1. This introduces more complexity since it is difficult for C1 to accurately track C2 because of their different bias conditions. A capacitor is relatively easy to adjust within integrated circuit.
5 application and can be conveniently formed using a MIS (metal-insulator-semiconductor) or diffused junction structure. A proportion of this capacitance can be controlled by adjusting the bias on this structure which can be done with switching transistors or through some form
10 of continuous control using a linear circuit.

The switching devices are large so as to reduce the parasitic resistance that is introduced. This in turn introduces parasitic capacitances so the design of this
15 arrangement can be difficult.

Furthermore it is problematic to implement capacitors within integrated circuit processes when one side of the capacitor does not connect to ground, that is a floating
20 capacitor. When a capacitor is implemented in this 'floating' configuration, it will normally have a significant parasitic capacitance to ground and occupies a greater silicon area for the same value of capacitance. When implementing switching devices, these are often also
25 more conveniently configured as switches to ground and so this tends to favour the adjustment of the component at this side of the filter normally combined with C1.

As has already been mentioned in the disclosure,
adjusting C1 affects the gain of the PLL system and so
normally requires a further secondary adjustment (normally
to the charge pump current). Another problem is that
adjusting C1 only changes the lower frequency pole τ_1 and
usually it would be desirable to change both poles τ_1 and τ_2
simultaneously to maintain a transient response. However,
adjustment of the second capacitor C2 is more difficult and
often not implemented.

It is desirable to allow the adjustment of both poles
simultaneously which avoids the problems of adjusting a
single pole only. Retaining a fixed relationship between
the two poles in the filter maintains a given transient
response for the PLL system.

Disclosure of the Invention

According to a first aspect of the present invention
there is provided a semiconductor type two phased locked
loop filter having a passive capacitor part and an active
resistor part; said active resistor part being integrated
with the passive capacitor part.

Integrating an active resistor will apply the same
change to both poles and has no effect on the loop gain.

The preferred embodiment describes the active resistor using standard FET devices. The scheme employed also allows continuous control over this component.

5 The active resistor part may advantageously comprise a transistor.

 The active resistor is preferably continuously variable.

10 The active resistor part is suitably controlled by a resistor regulator circuit operating from a voltage that follows the type two phased locked loop voltage.

 The resistor regulator circuit may be bootstrapped to
15 the phased locked loop voltage using a voltage follower configured op-amp.

 Advantageously, the resistor regulator circuit
20 comprises a current source and a voltage source.

 The current source may be tied to the charge pump current and the voltage source is used to tune the active resistor. The advantage of this is better correspondance in the device current and therefore better matching.

25 Alternatively the voltage source is suitably tied and the current source is used to tune the active resistor

since it is easier to implement a variable current source in CMOS.

Advantageously the passive capacitor part, the active resistor part, the resistor regulator circuit and the voltage follower are all made in the same CMOS manufacturing steps and no special steps for including resistor components is required.

This disclosure describes a scheme for accurately controlling the response of a type two PLL filter system which is particularly suited to on-chip applications using standard CMOS components. By tuning the resistive component using an active component rather than tuning a variable capacitive element or a bank of switching resistors the following advantages result:

(1) only one component needs to be tuned to adjust the filter response whereas with capacitive tuning two parameters would normally need to change to compensate for resulting changes in PLL loop gain;

(2) both of the poles can be tuned simultaneously, with their relative separation remaining fixed since this is set by the ratio of the capacitor values only.

(3) the system uses standard components and only requires a reference current source which will already be available within a PLL system for the charge pump circuit and a voltage reference which is also normally available on a chip containing PLL circuits.

Furthermore the embodiment can provide a silicon area saving over a bank of precise switching resistors or capacitors. Since integrated resistors can be relatively large in area for applications where reasonable accuracy is required, a higher resistor width is needed to minimise photolithographic tolerance. By implication, a high width will result in a proportionally higher length to achieve a given resistor value and so the area of the resistor increases as a square law. High value resistors are also difficult to implement in integrated circuit applications and the scheme described can be particularly beneficial in filter applications which require high values of resistance.

Although the overall area of the active resistor circuitry may be greater than a single passive resistor, using a transistor to implement a resistor is more efficient because the resistive and capacitive parasitic values associated with the transistor will be less than those of the equivalent resistor. In this filter application, the parasitic capacitance down to ground is

probably the most important and can make high values of resistance impractical since the effect of the resistor's parasitic capacitance upsets the filter performance.

5 The filter network is also often the most sensitive
area of the PLL system for noise sensitivity. Reducing the
area of the active components of the filters reduces the
sensitivity to noise pick-up from adjacent wiring on the
chip. Using a small transistor to implement the resistor
10 can provide an advantage in this respect. Even though more
area is required for the control circuitry, this can more
easily be made to be less sensitive to external noise
sources. This is because it is effectively not part of the
PLL feedback system and its transient performance
15 requirements can be much lower than for the main PLL
system.

 The capacitive part comprises two capacitors in
series, a top capacitor connected to the charge pump and
20 the bottom capacitor connected to ground. The active
resistor is connected in parallel across the top capacitor.

 When the ground-connected capacitor is the larger of
the two, then the resistive part is connected across the
25 smaller capacitor (the phased lock loop connected
capacitor) as this is the most efficient configuration.

Implementing floating capacitors is difficult so it is easier to make the floating capacitor the smaller.

Brief Description of the Drawings

5 In order to promote a fuller understanding of this and other aspects of the present invention, an embodiment of the invention will now be described, by means of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

10 Figure 1 is a circuit diagram of a standard Type Two phase lock filter; and

 Figure 2 is a circuit diagram of the present embodiment of the invention.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

15 Figure 2 shows the presently preferred embodiment of the present invention with a FET device, T1, being used to implement the active resistor element within a feedback system enabling accurate control of the resistance value. In this arrangement a voltage follower U1 is used to
20 'bootstrap' a reference FET device, T2, in the feedback control section to the filter voltage which is under the control of a voltage controlled oscillator (VCO). A current reference, Iref, which can be conveniently derived from the same source as that used to define the charge pump current
25 in the PLL system, is used to define a voltage across T2. This voltage is then compared by an op-amp U2 to a reference voltage Vref and a feedback loop formed by U2

controls T2 (and subsequently T1) such that it simulates a resistance set by V_{ref}/I_{ref} . It is possible to control I_{ref} or V_{ref} to achieve continuous control of the resulting resistor value and therefore PLL filter response. This basic scheme can be used in various circuit topologies to implement a Type Two filter. Since capacitor C1 is larger than capacitor C2, it is normally most efficient to have this capacitor connected at the bottom of the filter (normally ground) within chip applications. Ideally the control loop for the resistance controller needs to have a dynamic response which is better than the PLL system so that the resistor value is maintained during changes in the filter voltage, and this can be provided by this system.

Voltage follower U1 is a conventional operational amplifier configured as a feedback circuit. The voltage follower circuit forces one node to follow another while it decouples the nodes from each other. This decouples the control circuitry from the active resistor. U2 is a conventional operational amplifier configured as a comparator. FETs T1 and T2 are configured as a matched pair so the voltages controlled by U2 at their gates are the same and the voltages at their sources (from the charge pump and decoupled by U1) are the same. Consequently the voltage at the drain of T1 will be the same as the voltage at the drain of T2.

PLLs have very wide application within electronic design and Type Two systems are very widespread since they are relatively easy to analyse in terms of control theory and consequently their performance is both well understood and deterministic. A typical application would be a frequency synthesizer, for example, within a tuning system on a mobile phone handset. As the frequency is changed on the synthesizer then a different dynamic performance may be required which requires a modification to the filter response to, for example, achieve a better response to disturbances on the input signal. An embodiment of the present invention allows this to be done without affecting the gain of the system which could be undesirable.